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THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION.

To the Citizens of the United States.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the friends of liberty, in the U. S., convened in the city of New York, on the 12th and 13th of May, 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by them at the next election, having with great unanimity, agreed upon the adoption of that measure, and having unanimously selected as their candidates James G. Birney, of New York, for President, and Thomas Earle, of the same State, for Vice President, consider it likewise proper to accompany the announcement of this result of their deliberations, with a brief statement of the reasons which have impelled them to adopt this policy, and an explicit avowal of the principles by which in their associated political action, they consider themselves under obligation to be governed.

We find the government of the United States, as a matter of existing fact, under the control of the slave power.

On a review of the political history of the country, we find that the general government, under all its successive administrations, since the adoption of the present Constitution, has been wielded by the slave power, for its own perpetuity, extension, and supremacy, not simply in a neglect of the great interests of the country at large, and especially of the free States, but in actual and persevering hostility to those interests, and that too, in the presence of abundant testimony on the part of slaveholding statesmen themselves, (whose authority we quote for the sake of the perpetuity of the slave system,) to the great truth that the interests of free and slave labor cannot be reconciled with each other, and that freedom and slavery can not long co-exist under the same government.

While the Jeffersons, the Washingtons, the Pinckneys, the Henrys, and the other prominent statesmen of the South who may be reckoned among the friends of free institutions for the white man, have with one voice assured us that they expected to secure this inestimable blessing by no process which should not include the emancipation of the colored man—on the other hand, the Judges, the Mc Duffies, the Calhouns, the Haynes, the Dews, and other prominent statesmen, and leading minds of the South, who have argued for the perpetuity of the slave system, have, at the same time, very significantly assured us that they could not, consistently with the object of their wishes at a less expanse than the ultimate enslavement of the great mass of the laboring population of the country, northern and southern, and totally irrespective of color.

During the fifty-two years of our national history, under the present constitution, the office of President has been held by a slaveholder, forty years.

The slave power has held the executive power in our national councils during the entire period of our national existence, and under the administration of all the contending parties that have, in turn, ruled over the destinies of the country.

Under the reign of the Slave Power over this nation, we have witnessed the national diplomacy and the treaty-making power uniformly and efficiently subservient to the interests of slavery, at the expense of the national honor.

The slave power has moulded the measures of the national government in all its internal regulations, and its political economy, in subserviency to the wishes of the slaveholders, and in opposition to the interests and general wishes of the non-slaveholding States.

It has established a national bank, then declared it unconstitutional and broken it down; then re-established it, and when broken it down at its pleasure—just as its own supposed interests might seem, for the time being, to require.

It has proscribed and prohibited foreign commerce, it has clamored for domestic manufactures, and a protective tariff, again, it has demanded and obtained the abandonment of that policy, and a return to free trade, on the threat of a dissolution of the Union, unless the free labor States would consent to the demand.

It has declared war, under pretence of protecting that foreign commerce, carried on by the free North, which, at the same time, it declared to be a national curse, and which, the measures it dictated, including the war, were adapted, if not intended to annihilate.

It has shown, in its conduct of that war, and particularly in its sham invasion of Canada, which it dined not annex to the free North, that the preservation and aggrandizement of itself, were more regarded than the vindication of the national honor.

It has terminated that war by a treaty of Peace, in which the redress was provided for the past, and no security stipulation for the future.

It has therefore, in effect, levied a tax of many millions of dollars upon the free laboring North, to sustain its aggression of a war of aggression upon its own interests and its own rights.

In all this, it has manifestly sought to preserve the balance of power between the impoverished South, and the more prosperous and industrious North, by crippling the energies of the latter, and reducing it, as nearly as possible, to the level of the former.

The immense pecuniary sacrifices and burdens thus imposed upon the free laboring North, by the action of the Slave power through the National Government, has become still more insupportable, in con-sequence of other depredations upon our free labor by a process which no national administration could have otherwise than by contributing the aid of its constitutional authority, for the overthrow of slavery itself. We allude now to the mercantile and financial losses to the free North, from the annual invasion of Texan debts, from its business connections with the pauperised South. Losses which can only be guarded against by a total non-intercourse between the free and slave States, or by the abolition of the slave system itself.

There is abundant data for the belief that no slaveholding community, relying on slave labor for its agricultural products, ever supported, or can support itself, but by direct or indirect supplies from, or depredations upon other communities with which it holds intercourse.

Our readers need not that one half or two thirds of a community should exist upon the unrequited labor of the other half. A slight acquaintance with history may assure us that it never yet has been done. And a very moderate stock of common sense and political economy serve to convince any candid mind that it never can be done.

It is well understood that the British West India Islands, previous to the glorious act of abolition, were dependent on the mother country for new for their military defence against their plundered neighbors, and also for their pecuniary means.

The statistics may be recommended to different readers as possessing both these opposite qualities. But none will be seriously supported, without claiming they possess either one or both of them.

If any body of men should nominate presidential candidates on the ground, honestly and openly avowed, that they are hostile to slavery, then that body of men would become, by that very act, an anti-slavery party in politics.

Had the friends of liberty now assembled in this convention declined, making their nominations on the ground that some other body of men would probably nominate friends of liberty, they would have involved themselves in the absurdity and the disgrace of saying that they would not themselves do the work of carrying out the principles of the republic require, because they were in hopes that another class of men, more consistent and more ardent friends than themselves would do the work for them. It would have been declining to act as an anti-slavery party, because they preferred that somebody else should do so; for neither the whig, nor democratic, nor any other party can avoid being either a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party in politics.

These reasons satisfy our own minds that a nomination should be made by the friends of liberty, for themselves, and we know of no reasons why the nomination should not be conferred.

In respect to the candidates selected we have no occasion to say a word by way either of explanation or eulogy.

We, those in our republic who love liberty, and who acquaint themselves with the history of passing events, the bare announcement of their names will be sufficient for all the purposes we wish to subserve. In exercising our undoubted right of every citizen to present candidates for office, we only ask that their qualifications may be examined and that a judgment be formed in accordance with the facts of the case. We ask none of the friends of liberty to vote for a man, in these days of sciences, they think them mentally and morally qualified to hold the offices for which they are nominated. But we ask, in the name of bleeding humanity, of outraged justice, of disgraced freedom, of violated law, of our own truth, for a conscientious and hearty union of all the friends of liberty, in the support of able, wise, good, and "just men," who will "rule in the fear of God," "break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free," "deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor," "defend the poor and needy," and use civil government for the very object for which it was instituted among men.

In the light of the considerations already presented, it can scarcely be necessary to frame a separate argument to show the necessity of nominating tried friends of liberty, for the presidency and vice. We have seen that to represent us in the Congress of the United States,—There it is that the great battle is emphatically to be fought, and experience has shown that the work requires men who combine with fidelity to their principles, the induced to compromise their principles or postpone the claims of equity, from any considerations growing out of their political connection with the slave power. It is not in little but in great matters that Congress are chosen exclusively by northern votes, so long as the voters, abolitionists and all, confine their suffrages to candidates selected for them by parties dependent for their power upon the favor of the slaveholding States. Then we have a presiding officer clothed with the controlling power of Speaker of the House of Representatives by the votes of anti-slavery members of that body, and hear them advocate a future period of emancipation, or the annexation of the District of Columbia for the avowed object of securing the election of a pro-slavery President and a slaveholding Vice President, the policy of supporting such members of Congress by anti-slavery votes becomes too plain a matter for an extended argument. On this policy, the abolition of slavery in the federal District will always have to be spoken of as still future.

The next problem for the friends of liberty in dispose of, is that which relates to the policy of carrying this great question not only into our presidential and congressional elections, but likewise into our state, county, township, city and other elections, by nominating at all the consolidated free States for all such officers as are called upon to give their votes, and thus separating ourselves entirely and forever from both and from all the other political parties in our country.

The next question for us to answer is, how to take all this action, and whether we examine it as a matter of policy or of principle, we have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that which called for the entire separation of the friends of liberty, and for independent nominations by the friends of liberty, for all the offices in the gift of the people.

If it be true, as has already been affirmed, that both and all that all the political parties of the country not avowedly and openly anti-slavery in their character, are, and forever must be, pro-slavery, until they openly and honestly change their position and character and become anti-slavery parties in politics, than any manner or degree of political connection with any one of them, while they remain what they are at present, must be wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. How can we, as abolitionists, accept any office or any place of a man serve two masters? How can he be the supporter of liberty, and yet mingle his political activities with the supporters of despotism? How can he fight the battles of Freedom under the flag of the slave power?

In this country, it is well known that state, and county, and township, and city, and ward, and village officers, are, for the most part nominated and elected by the political parties that are constituted by their national relations, and that these state and local nominations are made chiefly with the view of strengthening the parties, and thus promoting the great national objects the party has in view. The national politics are thus carried into the local elections.

To support the local candidates of the party, therefore, is to render effectual support to the national politics of the nominating party. And if these national politics are pro-slavery politics, as the national politics of every party except an anti-slavery party inevitably must be, then the support of these local candidates is an effective support of the slave power. For the question of liberty or slavery, is the one question which controls the action of parties in all other questions, and, of necessity, it will always become, practically, the great test question, in all parties, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery in their character.

It has been objected to this view, that the policy of nominating state and local officers, in reference mainly to national questions, is bad policy; that local concerns are thus lost sight of, and local offices thrown in relation to which we have no interest, and over which we have no control. Be it so, for the sake of the argument. It remains true that the state and local candidates of all parties in this country are dependent for support upon the local candidates of such parties, therefore, by the objector's own showing, is to do that which ought not to be done, for other reasons besides those which we have urged, and to wound at all hazards the slave power.

But there is another answer to the objection. We do not admit that in respect to the great and fundamental question of liberty or slavery, as involved in national politics, it is necessary to make it a matter of direct attention in all our local and municipal elections. It may be unwise and ill-timed to require of a local candidate, (as is commonly required,) a virtual pledge to support a party founded on a sub-treasury or a national bank. We are not prepared to say that he is pledged to the fundamental morality in opposition to dishonesty—to liberty in opposition to slavery—to the fundamental principles of civil government, and against the elements of anarchy and despotism.

On this principle it is, that oaths of office—of allegiance—of fealty to the Constitution—are required of those who hold office under our government. Is it wrong, that we require the fundamental principles of liberty, as political activities shall be wielded in the support of oppression, and against the foundation principles of our republican institutions. Neither of these positions are we prepared to assume, and therefore we cheerfully accept the only alternative in our power.

To defer nominating in the hope that one or both the present political parties will nominate friends of liberty, would be to hope not only without, but against evidence.

No intelligent body of men will ever attempt to elect a President of the United States, without seeking in their candidate either one or the other of the two following qualifications, viz: First, that he shall be personally interests of slavery, or second, that he shall seek its control overthrow.

Of individuals may be recommended to different voters in the same way and one now have a slaveholding President of the United States, elected by their votes.

It is in the smaller and local elections that the great body of our citizens mingle in the activities of political life. There, if at all, they find the fields of usefulness they are able to occupy. There it is that they expect to share in the responsibilities of office. The village and township and ward elections are to them the objects of the same interest that the higher elections are to those who are in a position to be affected by them. How many families then, in the attempt to enlist the great mass of our citizens in a national contest against the slave power while at the same time they are encouraged to forget their free principles, and to act in concert with the friends of despotism, at the local elections, at the very points where their power is most felt, and their activity most effective! Very few men in the nation expect to fill the office of President, but tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands will be called upon to officiate in all minor offices, and know of no good reason why they should not serve their fellow citizens in that way, if it can be done without a sacrifice of correct principles. What great national object will ever be attained without the co-operation of these men?

For what other object than to subserve its own unhallowed ends, should a party tied hand and foot in all its great national arrangements to the car of the slave power, select its local candidates from among the reputed advocates of liberty? Let it once be understood that the local, village candidate will not aid in the elevation of the national candidate; that the advocate of liberty, if nominated, will not be the advocate likewise of the national pro-slavery party, and the illusion vanishes at once; the nomination is reserved for a more available candidate.—The fall of supporting the Constitution in the case of the latter, whose incarnation and personification the Presidential candidate himself is.

Thus demonstrable is it, that, in their political activities and dispositions, the friends of liberty are to promise or truce between the friends of liberty and of slavery, in which the friends of liberty will not lose all and gain nothing—and the friends of slavery lose nothing and gain all. Such a truce has been, in all attempted alliance between vice and virtue, between holiness and sin. Unless the friends of liberty make their own nominations, at all the town and county and village and city and ward elections, they will be divided against each other—they will vote against each other, and thus their old party predilections and antipathies will be perpetuated. They will continue to be jealous of each other, as they have hitherto been, and can never act in harmony, nor with mutual confidence in great national elections.

It has been found by experiment that county, township, village, city, and ward nominations and votes are among the most effectual means of securing the discussion of anti-slavery principles and measures into the minute ramifications of society—the most retiring and remote corners of the community. The question then of electing a President is brought forth, in a place where its claims must be, in some manner, disposed of, and at a time when it can neither be evaded nor postponed.

Is it asked, What do you want of an anti-slavery justice of the peace? of an anti-slavery constable? of an anti slavery constable? of an anti slavery coroner? of an anti-slavery assessor? of anti-slavery selectmen, or supervisors, or aldermen, or mayor?

We answer, in the first place, what do you want of pro-slavery incumbents of these offices? Anti-slavery or pro-slavery they must be; anti-slavery they cannot be, unless they aid to any good purpose, while connected with a national pro-slavery party. Can the friends of an anti slavery constable? of an anti slavery coroner? of an anti-slavery assessor? of anti-slavery selectmen, or supervisors, or aldermen, or mayor?

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President and Vice President of the United States, in the hands of the people themselves, without the intervention of a college of electors, the votes to be counted and returned as at present, in States to which they are respectively given.

In a well directed and hearty endeavor to extend the benefits of education to the entire community, to the poor as well as to the rich, and wholly irrespective of color, caste, occupation and condition, the associated friends of liberty, we are persuaded, will not be found backward in giving a practical form and expression to their well known principle, that intelligence is incompatible with slavery, and that knowledge is the basis and bulwark of virtue and freedom.

With this expose of their views, the Convention indulge the hope, that in the minds of reflecting and good men they will not be thought to have lost sight of the various interests and objects to which the attention of the patriot and statesman should be directed, amidst the activities of political life. If charged with being men of one idea, in respect to public affairs, they ask that the comprehensiveness, and scope, and magnitude of that "one idea" may be well gauged, weighed, appreciated and understood.

It is the idea that "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people." It is the idea that all human power is derived from the Creator of men, and exists solely in conformity with his laws, most become a curse, instead of a blessing to mankind. It is the idea that law is for the preservation of rights. It is the idea that God governs the world—that it is always good policy to do right, and bad policy to do wrong.

Such an idea, we think sufficiently comprehensive to cover the entire ground of national policy, that the country now needs, and is vainly striving, by its present expedients to obtain. Such an idea we shall accept, if a sufficient honor to have embraced, and to have successfully laid at the basis of our national and State legislation.

In the realization of such an idea we look for the long-sought desideratum for elevating the great masses of mankind from the servility, degradation, vice, ignorance, and loss of self-respect which have, from age to age, made them the almost passive and unstruggling victims of arbitrary power. In demanding the redress of the slaves' wrongs, in the first place, as the great paramount object of our political endeavors, we do not forget that there may be others also to be redressed. But we select, as most important, the case most palpable and immeasurably the most grievous and pressing—the case of the uncomplaining and the dumb, who cannot plead for themselves—the case of them as well as of our own. In this way only can those who seek other and minor reformations evince either the sincerity, the impartiality, or the consistency of their demands.

We invite our fellow-citizens, therefore, one and all, to enlist with us in the righteous and truly republican and reformatory effort in which we are engaged, and we pledge ourselves never to abandon our ground until our republic is either regenerated by a return to its first principles, or subverted by its persevering and determined contempt of them.

In such a contest we have nothing to fear, but from apathy and unfaithfulness; and nothing to hope for, but from unbending integrity, and onwavering perseverance, under the Superintending Providence and favor of High Heaven.

ALVAN STEWART, *Chairman.*

JOSHUA LEAVITT,
L. P. NOBLE,
LEVI COFFIN, } *Secretaries.*

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY O. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Wednesday Morning, June 16, 1841.

OUR JOURNEY.

Our trip to Mount Pleasant was peculiarly agreeable, on many accounts. Good company, a polite captain and a fast boat made amends for the temporary absence of domestic comforts.

The first thing that struck our attention, was the singular change in public sentiment. Four years ago, on our great river high-way, an abolitionist was regarded as little better than a horn-demon. To broach the subject of abolition was to light a fire-brand. Now it is a common topic of conversation, in which almost every traveller takes some interest. And while people may be unreasonable in their objections, they are not apt to fall into a passion or violate the proprieties of social intercourse. With slaveholders we conversed freely, and expressed our sentiments without reserve.

The decision of our Supreme Court, we found, had excited much feeling, but the general sentiment was in favor of its correctness.—A slaveholder from Virginia did not doubt that it was constitutional; all he wished was that we would not come over into the slave-states, and steal their negroes. "Stealing negroes," by the way, is rather a delicate phrase in the mouth of the slaveholder.

Nothing avails an abolitionist so much as moral courage. Let him avow and vindicate his sentiments, as if he were not ashamed of them, and he secures respect at once for himself, and his cause.

We stopped at Wellsburg, Virginia, the best part of two days.

Most of the towns bordering the Ohio in the slave-states, are standing still or retrograding.—Wellsburg is an old town, and is surrounded by a fine wheat and corn country, but shows scarcely any indications of improvement. It is a moral, orderly place; and seldom have we seen the sabbath better observed any where. The day before we left, the proper authorities had refused to grant any license for the retail of ardent spirits, and this policy will most likely be sustained by the people. We were told that their jail had not had a tenant for some years.—Perhaps they ship all their rogues down the river.

Brooke county, of which Wellsburg is the county town, does not look as if it were in a slave-state. Very few slaves remain there, and the stock on hand is gradually being diminished, by emancipation, and Canada colonization. The same is true of Ohio county, in which Wheeling is situated. It has been found almost impossible to retain their slaves. A gentlemsu, not aware of our being abolitionists, gave us a minute account of the depredations committed on their negroes by the people of Ohio; and the lines of communication reaching from the opposite shore to the lake, by which their slaves had been spirited away. If such has been the case, Brooke county is under many obligations to her neighbors over the river, for the whole county round-about bears the stamp of free labor.—Clean fields, good fences, handsome houses, well stored barns, an industrious, a moral population,—who would not prefer these to the slovenly agriculture, idle habits, and low morality consequent on slavery.

We paid a visit on Monday to Mr. Alexander Campbell, at Bethany. He lives amidst the everlasting hills, and there is beauty all around him. We have never heard more flattering things said of this distinguished man, than by his own neighbors, of all sects and parties.—He is more blessed than other prophets—having not only a good report among those that are afar off, but in his own country, and amoog his own kin. Many of our readers, who know him only through his immense labors, as a writer, preacher, controversialist, and an evangelist, will be sorprised to learn, that he is one of the largest and best farmers in the county. At this time, he is particularly employed, in erecting a college at Bethany, which, when completed, will accommodate five hundred students.—The site, for beauty, healthfulness, and surrounding conveniences, is scarcely surpassed.—The plan of the institution embraces a Preparatory Department, for boys from 7 to 14; an Academy of Arts and Sciences, for lads of 14 and upwards, designed for agriculturalists, mechanics, manufacturers, and merchants; a College Proper for those who seek a thorough education, literary and scientific; and a Normal School, for the education of teachers. It is a matter of rejoicing to all concerned in the institution, that it is situated in a region of country, as free from the vitiating influence of slavery, as any location that could be selected in a free state. We confess we were glad to learn that several abolitionists were living in the neighborhood. However, we cannot but think that it would be advisable, for young gentlemen from the free states, desiring to enter at this college, to stipulate for perfect freedom of discussion, on the subject of slavery,—not that Mr. Campbell would impose silence upon them, but the laws of a slave-state differ on this subject widely, from those of a free state.

In Virginia, we saw what would have shocked the delicate sensibilities of many citizens of Ohio, —colored children attending school with white children! A gentleman asked me whether we could beat that in Ohio. I might have told him, that some of the people of Ohio were so magnanimous, as not only to prevent colored children from learning at white schools, but to mob benevolent persons for attempting to teach them in schools of their own.

Before leaving Wellsburg, it had been generally given out that we were abolitionists, but this occasioned us no other inconvenience than that of being looked at very hard.

At Mount Pleasant, we found time to visit the silk manufactory of Mr. Gill, the only one in the United States, except that at Economy, and the one at Philadelphia. Mr Gill turns out every variety of silks, of a quality, equal, if not superior to that of the foreign article. His silks are rather higher in price than the imported, but he finds a ready market for all he can make. Two cocooneries are connected with the establishment, and when we was there, he was feeding one hundred and twenty five thousand worms. He can himself furnish the cocoons at $1 per bushel, but, as he is not able to supply the requisite quantity, he has to purchase from others. The manufacture of silk, we doubt not, will at no distant period become general throughout the country, at least in the free states.

On the passage home, we became acquainted with one of the most extraordinary women we have ever seen. She was from the heart of Virginia, rather past the prime of life, very wealthy, we presume, and of one of the first families in that state. A more uncompromising, clear-sighted, fearless abolitionist, we have never known; and her general intelligence was of a very high order. She was born and has always lived in a slave state. Her parents died when she was very young, leaving her a patrimony of 22 slaves. The first act of her majority was to free them unconditionally, and provide for them to the best of her ability. This took place many years ago, and those now living, are all doing well. This heroic act was performed, despite the opposition of numerous friends and relations. We could not ascertain that she had been in the habit of communicating with persons in free states; and could not but express our wonder, how she, an orphan, at an age when the judgment of woman is apt to be self-distrustful, could be strong-hearted enough, to traverse public sentiment and private solicitation with so little ceremony. Her only reply was, that she had read her Bible, and believed what it said.

She expressed deep regret at not being able to receive abolition papers. She had attempted frequently to obtain them, but the Post Masters would permit no such papers to pass through their hands.

Hence the ignorance of the slave-state public of the movements of abolitionists. When informed, that in Ciocinnati we had a depository, and we would most cheerfully give her some of our books and papers, she promptly handed us a five dollar note to purchase them.

She would never own a slave, but, by right of dower, he has a life-interest in a large number. The only way she can manage in this case is, to purchase, and enfranchise one of these, whenever she can lay by enough out of the proceeds of her own property.

The Southampton insurrection, she said, excited universal dread among the whites, and the slaves generally fell under suspicion. She was a widow, and lived oo a plantation with a considerable number of able-bodied slaves, and no white man on the premises. Her friends entreated her to remove to a place of greater safety, but she refused. Following her own judgment, she called the slaves together, and telling them to say nothing, for she did not wish them to peril their souls by falsehood, she advised them not to join their brethren, till they were in power,—for, said she, should they be put down, those who have no masters to protect them, will be sure to fare the worst. I am but a woman, and could not protect you. Such was her care for their interests, at a crisis well-calculated to inspire every heart with a selfish regard to its own safety.

The attempt to effect emancipation in Virginia, she said, chiefly owed its strength to the fear excited by the insurrection. Subsequently as apprehension abated, and the recollection of the event gradually faded, anti-slavery feeling died away.

Here agaio is an explanation of the chief reason of the degeneracy of anti-slavery sentiment in Virginia and Kentucky, since the era of abolition.

The state of public feeling, she said, was now distressiog. Many years ago, when religious bodies assembled, it was a common thing to hear prayers, directly or indirectly offered for the deliverance of the slave. Now such a prayer was never publicly offered. Ministers and churches believed in the rightfulness of slavery, or appeared to do so, and strenuously opposed every effort to agitate the question. There was less hope than ever of any reformatory movement *originating* with them.

The religious instruction of the slaves, she said, was rare. They did not like to listen to white men, and the law prohibited those of their own color from preaching to them.

She did not think the mass of the people in Virginia believed abolitionists had any wicked designs; but the politicians and leading men found it convenient to disseminate this idea.—The people, however, did apprehend the most dreadful consequences, from the immediate emancipation of the slaves. The facts in relation to West India emancipation, were not known to any considerable extent; and the papers either kept silence, or were assiduous in filling the public ear with sinister reports.

In reply to a question, she remarked that slavery had a shocking influence on the morals of a community, especially, of the young men. In a delicate way she intimated that connection between them and slaves, was a common occurrence, and that it would dishonor a man, should he behave like a father to his children. It was in this way, that the mothers and daughters in slave-states suffered most poignantly.

She had a son, an only son, and she was a widow. He died when seven years old. She was sure she loved as a mother must always love—but how often had she thanked God for taking away her boy from this dreadful corruption.

In answer to a question, concerning the influence of anti-slavery efforts on the condition of the slave, she said, that his physical condition had been for many years improving. As to his religious and intellectual condition, there could be no improvement, while he continued a slave. But, public sentiment was becoming more and more adverse to cruelty. In one of the most fashionable and intelligent towns in the state, a store keeper inflicted most terrible punishment on a slave girl whom he had hired. Although so mangled, that the physician had to attend her two weeks, yet, as she was not maimed, the law could not reach her case. Public sentiment, however, supplied in part the place of law.—His partner dissolved partnership with him; his customers forsook him; he lost his business; no respectable person would associate with him; and within a year, he was obliged to leave the place.

A few minutes before conversing with her on this point, I was assured by a gentleman, that from personal observation he knew, that our efforts had only made "the condition of the slave worse." This stereotyped objection is so manifestly unphilosophical, that we have always wonder to hear any sensible man urge it. What is the natural tendency of the agitation we have created on the subject of slavery? To direct universal and searching attention to the system, and its workings, tosee whether all the enormities charged against it, are indeed real.—Will the slaveholder under such circumstances be willing to make himself appear more obnoxious, than the abolitionist represents him? Or will he not rather be impelled to relax his rigor, and do what he can to recommend his institution, by every means which does not strike at its existence? What common sense teaches, men of sense tell us is a fact.

May Heaven's best blessings rest upon this Virginia mother! Were there many such as she in the Old Dominion, the race of pro-slavery statesmen that now afflict that state, would soon disappear.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As a literary composition, the Message is not very creditable to our Chief Executive; as a political document, it falls far short of the expectations of the party of which he is the acknowledged head. Our whig abolition friends, who were so intent in setting aside all "minor considerations" for the sake of a party triumph, will be strongly tempted to ask themselves what they have gained? So far as we can understand, Mr. Tyler does not commit himself fairly to a siogle whig measure. He thinks the popular voice has passed sentence of condemnation, on a National Bank, as well as a Sub-treasury: thinks some sort of a fiscal agent should be established, for the purpose of collecting and disbursing the public revenne, but does not seem to know what kind it shall be: is opposed to any interference with the compromise tariff: says nothing concerning a Bankrupt law: is in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, *provided*, it does not drive Congress to the necessity of imposing on commerce heavier duties than those determined in the compromise act of 1833: condemns the multiplication of State banks; and finally hints indirectly at the possibility of founding a fiscal agent on the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the profits of which might be equally divided among the States.

The ultimate result then, which has been attained by the proslavery policy of the whig party, at least so far as the chief Executive is concerned, is, a President who has no sympathy with their principles, who is in fact their antagonist on the leading questions which have hitherto agitated the country. But we cannot perceive, notwithstanding the complacency of the democratic press, that he stands much more favorably affected towards their party.

A single sentence in the message indicates clearly enough, that our President is, first of all, an orthodox member of the states' rights-nullifying party of the South. "The states," he remarks, "are emphatically the coostituents of this government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them, in the creation of this government, if we could be indifferent to their good."

In a qualified sense the states are undoubtedly the constituents of the federal government; but they are far from being "emphatically the constituents." Of the old confederation, the states were the sole constituents, and upon them, as states, the government acted; but the *people* of the *United* States, are "emphatically *the* constituents" of this government; from *them* it derives its powers; on them directly it acts. Mr. Tyler's position is at war with history, and the plain record of the coostitution itself; and if carried out to its legitimate consequences in practice, would substitute for the present efficient national organization, a loose and shackling alliance of total independent sovereignties.

One effect then of the tremeudous enthusiasm of the people last fall, is, the installation of Nullification in the highest office of the nation.

Those ministers and other religious professors who supported the whig party, on religious considerations, are doubtless surprised at the absence of any recognition in the Message of a Supreme Power, or even the most distant allusion to the Ruler of Nations.

Mr. Tyler calls the attention of Congress to the increase of the slave-trade, and suggests that more efficient measures be taken for its suppression. Why have not our cruisers captured at least one slave ship on the coast of Africa? Congress may pass what laws it pleases, but till we have an Anti-Slavery Executive, nothing conclusive will be done against the traffic.

CONGRESS.

Our long absence has thrown us so far behind the times, that the reader will excuse us when we merely glance at events which have been for sometime before the public.

As might have been expected, the Slave Power has again triumphed, in the election of speaker of the House of Representatives. A few northern prints, such as the N. Y. American, and Boston Courier, claimed that, inasmuch as the President was from the South, and the slaveholders had furnished the office of speaker for twenty years, the speaker ought now to come from the North. Some of their brethren in the slave-states took them to task for cherishing these sectional feelings, and the Frankfort Commonwealth thought, Kentucky had a peculiar claim to be indulged in this matter. Accordingly, John H. White of Kentucky was chosen speaker, and Matthew St. Clair Clark, from the District of Columbia, clerk, although the caucus nomination was F. O. J. Smith of Maine. We are happy to see, that Messrs. Adams, Gates, Giddings, Slade, Mattocks and Borden, refused this time to bow to the Slave Power; the first five voting for Lawrence of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Borden for Briggs, of Massachusetts. It will grieve many of our readers to be told, that Mr. ANDREWS, of Cleveland, an "abolitionist, voted the caucus ticket. The Ohio Statesman chuckles greatly over this.

An attempt was made in the beginning of the session to re-enact the gag. June 1st, Mr. Wise moved, that the standing rules and orders of the last House be adopted for ten days, and that a committee be appointed to revise and report thereon within the next ten days. Mr. Underwood would amend—he would have the rules of the last House made the rules of this, until a committee should report, and their report be disposed of, and he moved such an amendment. Mr. Adams moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the words, "except the 21st rule, which is hereby repealed." The subject after some debate was laid on the table, but the discussion was resumed on the following Thursday. Mr. Slade, it seems, went so far as to oppose Mr. Adams' amendment, and avow his willingness to vote for the rules, *gag* and all, for the sake of expediting the particular business of the session. We hope that among anti-slavery men, he stands alone, in this position. During the debate, we learn from the correspondence of the Ohio Statesman, Messrs. Wise and Johnson denied that abolitionism had any thing to do in the election of Mr. Tyler—(how many of our readers can deny this denial!) and announced, that during the last canvass, that gentleman sent, under his own hand, a letter to Johnson against abolition, approving the gag-rule, and also endorsing Johnsou's opinions on the same.

Monday 7th, the question again came up, and, after it was debated by Messrs. Adams, Johnson, King, Fillmore and Wise, Mr. Adams' amendment was adopted by a vote of ayes, 112, noes, 104.

Monday 7th, the Senate was in committee of the whole on Mr. Clay's bill to repeal the Sub-treasury. Mr. Clay is the leader of the administration party in the Senate, and the following resolutions, submitted by him on the 7th, may therefore be of interest:

Resolved, Io the opinion of the Senate, at the present session of Congress, oo business ought to be transacted but such, as being of so important and urgeot oature, may be supposed to have influenced the extraordinary convection of Congress, or such as that the postponement of it might be materially detrimeotal to the public interests.

Resolved, Therefore, in the opinion of the Senate, that the following subjects ought first, if oot exclusively to engage the deliberations of Congress at the present session, viz:

1st, The repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

2d. The incorporatioo of a bank adapted to the wants of the people and of the Government.

3d. The provision of ao adequate revenue for the Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to cootract a temporary loan, to lessen the public debt created by the last Administration.

4th. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

5th. The passage of necessary appropriation bills.

6th. Some modificatioo of the banking system of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the District.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session, between the Senate and House of Representatives, so as to allow of both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

Treasury.

The following is an abstract of the report of Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury. The available balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1st, 1840, exclosive of amount deposited with the States, trost funds, and indemnities, and the amoont due from banks which failed in 1837, was $3,663,083 60. The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1840, were $25,187,736 84; of which, $13,499,502 17 were from customs; $2,292,285 58, from public lands; $5,589,547 51, Treasury notes. The expenditures the same year, were $27,863,475 41; of which $10,866,236 45 were expended in the Military department, being nearly as much as the sum total laid out on the navy, civil list, foreign intercourse, aod miscellaneous. The negro hunt in Florida is a principal source of this great military expenditure. The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1841, was $987,345 03.

The receipts from that date to March 4th, were $4,212,540, with the balance making, $5,199,885. Expenses to 4th March, $4,627,167. Balance March 4th, $572,718. The appropriations on the same date, were $33,429,616. Of this, $24,210,000 will be required for the services of the current year, and additional appropriations will be demanded by the War department to the amount of $2,521,336 98: making $28,731,336 98. The actual and estimated means for meeting these demands for the year, are $20,730,395 84, leaving unprovided for, $6,000,941 14. There will also be receivable for public dues, in the next year, or payable in 1842, the Treasury notes of the issue of the preseot year, $6,087,274 06; making an aggregate debt and deficit, to be provided for in the following year, of $12,088,214 8. By the first of August, the deficit will be $5,251,388.—From 1837 to 1841, the expenditures of the government have exceeded its receipts, $31,000,000.

To meet the difficulty, he recommends a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, on all articles now free of duty, or paying less duty than 20 per cent, except gold and silver, and the articles specifically enumerated in the 5th sec. of the compromise act. In this way, he thinks the surplus expenditures of the government can be provided for; provision made for paying off annually the public debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress may see fit.

Finally, he recommends "*funding the public debt*," and the establishment of a National Bank.

Post-Office.

The Post-office, according to Mr. Granger's report, is in debt about half a million. Mr. Granger complains of the imposition of rail road companies, the transportation of the mail on their routes, costing *two hundred per cent* more than coach service.

War Department.

The regular force in Florida is now rather more than five thousand men. Hopes are entertained of a voluntary removal of the Indians, but orders have been given for the active prosecution of the war.

To make the national defences available, it is supposed, that an appropriation of $9,693,547 will be required upon fortifications, and $2,493,000 upon the armaments. The removal of obstructions in Red river is insisted on as highly important. In the Indian Department, according to the report, there has been great abuse. Serious frauds have been practised in the removal of the Indians. The following paragraph contains a broad charge:

"Enough has however been brought to light to establish the conviction that certain cootractors have realised the most enormous profits, the greater portioo of which is believed to have been the direct fruit of gross fraud upon the Goverooent or the Indians, practised by bribing some of the subordinate instruments in the public employment, or through the mismanagement of higher public agents who can only screen themselves from the suspicion of a connivaoce in the frauds, by submitting to the imputation of gross negligence, ignorance, or incompetency in the performance of their duty."

Navy.

Mr. Badger makes a very brief report. The principal topic is, the necessity of immediately providing a powerful home squadron, for the protection of our ports, &c. There is more in this, than meets the eye. We recollect, last winter, in the debate on the pre-emption bill, Mr. Calhoun warmly approved of Mr. Linn's idea of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the navy. He took occasion at the same time, to speak of this arm of our power in high terms. Especially was it important to increase the power of our Navy at this time, when the whole world seemed engaged in a crusade against our domestic institutions. The Navy would be our shield in the day of peril. We give the substance, not language, of his remarks.

Is Mr. Badger impressed with the same ideas? Does he fear the vicinity of the British West Indies? It is all too true that a home squadron has become more necessary than ever—but what makes it so? Slavery. And who must pay for it? The free states chiefly.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

Some time since, we wrote a long article on the culture of East India cotton. It cost us some labor to collect and arrange all the facts stated therein, but it is some satisfaction to know that it has awakened much attention in the South. True, southern editors do not give us credit for it, but they make use of it, and that is something. The African Repository copies a large portion of it, but is careful not to tell whence it came. The Frankfort Commonwealth republishes from the African Repository, The American Farmer works it nearly all up into a considerable article, and only hints that it came from a paper not exactly friendly, and the Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette copies from the Farmer. When we select from southern prints, we are pleased to give them credit, but our friends, it seems, do not hold to the doctrine of reciprocity. However, if they will but republish our articles, they may make us as anonymous as they choose.

A NEW VOLUME.

To day, we commence our sixth volume.

The amount due up to the last number ioclusive is $2,400. Were this all paid, we should this day be out of debt, and considerably in advance. Had it been paid before our anniversary, we should not have been obliged to announce there that we were $2200 in debt. That anniversary did something for us. It raised some five hundred dollars in cash, and some thirteen or fourteen hundreds, it pledged, to be paid within thee months. This, it will be seen, does not relieve us entirely. Still four huodred dollars have to be raised. We appeal to our delinqnent subscribers—what will you do for us? It is a small matter with yon to pay your subscription of two dollars—it is a great matter for us to lose these two dollar-subscriptions. By their prompt payment, one paper must be sustained.

The great evil in our anti-slavery operations, is the undue multiplicatioo of soti-slavery papers. During a year past, the Philanthropist has suffered greatly from this cause, no less than five anti-slavery papers in that time having been established in the West. It is impossible that so many can be supported. It was the conviction of this, we presume, that induced Mr. Butts, kindly to transfer to us, the subscription list of the Palladium of Liberty. We hope the subscribers will concur in judgment with their former editor. It is our object to furnish them with a paper for which they may not be sorry to pay two dollars a year.

We intend to give on the fourth page, a due proportion of useful agricultural matter; and on the inside, to furnish current news, and congressional intelligence. We have made arrangements with a gentleman in Cleveland, who will distribute our paper from that office, in the same way, and on the same terms as in the case of the Palladium of Liberty formerly. Through his kindness, we shall be able also to furnish a Cleveland Price Current and Bank Note table—so that our farming friends in northern Ohio will be suited in every way. Hitherto, our papers, we are informed, have been late in arriving there. We have made arrangements by which this evil will be remedied. For the last few weeks, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the paper has been issued later than usual; in future we trust, our subscribers will have no reason to complaiu.

We should be happy if our local agents would exert themselves. Hereafter, as there is but one paper, we hope the abolitionists of Ohio will concentrate their forces in its support. As an inducement to our friends, we would just say, that if steadily supported, we shall be able to continue our issues of tracts, monthly or oftener. About fifteen thousand we have already sent out since last fall. We calculate on publishing twice as many in the course of the year.

This is the first number of the sixth volume. Suppose every subscriber resolve to send us at least one additional name; and suppose every one in debt to us, make it his first duty, to pay the small sum he owes—how easily then we could move on! Let not our friends forget, that our expenses are all in advance, so that it is nothing more than fair that their payments be made in advance—otherwise, embarrassment must necessarily ensue.

PLEDGES.

We would just say to our friends—let there be not a moment's delay in redeeming your pledges. Give what you have to give, and set about raising the balance, while your hearts yet glow with the fire kindled by our Anniversary. Recollect we want $2200 NOW. In fact, we cannot do without it. This is the amount of our debt—but at the anniversary, only about $500 were raised in cash. It would be well for one, two or three active persons to take the matter in hand immediately, and see what they can do. We will trust to their own sense of duty.

To those *societies*, that were not represented at our meeting, and to *individuals*, who were absent, we would appeal,—are you willing that your brethren should bear all the burthen?—Will you do nothing? Let us hear from you. Some societies declined sending delegates, because they thought by saving expense in this way, they would have more to give to the cause. Let us see the fruits of their economy. Do not suffer our operations to be crippled through your neglect. Friends need not fear that our treasury will be overstocked. The whole amount pledged and raised at the Anniversary, fell short $350 of our present debt—and of that pledged, a part will remain unredeemed for sometime to come. But our debt must be paid in a few weeks. Should there be any surplus in the treasury at any time, (of which there is no expectation,) we shall render a good acount of it.

WM. BURLEIGH.

William Burleigh, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Witness, has lately put forth a book of poems, which ought to find a place in the library of ever lover of poetry. A Southern lady on the boat in which we came down, thought them exquisite, taking no exception to the abolition of the book. We have not yet had an opportunity carefully to examine them, as the box consigned to our care by the author, to be disposed of at our office, has not yet arrived from Mt. Pleasant. This much we can say,—Mr. Burleigh is a true poet. The following notice by W. L. Garrison, whose course Mr. Burleigh used to censure freely, is as honorable to the former, as it is flattering to the latter.

A Meritorious Volume.

Poems, by William Henry Burleigh. Philadelphia: J. Miller M'Kim. 1841. pp. 240.

Mr. Burleigh has true poetic genius and excellent taste. His muse acts without constraint, is free and graceful in

every movement, delights in the beautiful, sympathizes with wailing humanity, and aims to do good as well as to please. He has a fertile and chaste imagintion, and happily combines with a love for Nature, a high regard for Man. Hence, he is no mere sentimentalist. His poems are all of them brief, amounting to more than one hundred in the present volume, on a great variety of subjects: of course, they are easily read. Some of them are 'gems of the first water,' and all of them above mediocrity. They are to be perused none the less because their author has had few scholastic advantages, and has extricated himself from obscurity, by his own inherent energies, to public conspicuity. We are glad to have the opportunity to pay him this small tribute, because he has frequently been hurried by excitement, in our anti-slavery divisions, to write many hard things about us, and to deal in coarse personalities, by no means creditable to his temper or taste. We hope this volume may find a liberal patronage, especially among abolitionists; and that its author may reap some reward for his toils. It is very handsomely printed and sold at a very moderate price. As a specimen of its poetical merit, we select the following—

Sonnet.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

If maddened by oppression, men have torn
Their shackles off, and, in an evil time,
Spurned all restraint, and steeped their souls in crime,
Trampling laws, customs, creeds, in utter scorn,
Giving the rein to license, and through blood
Wading in quest of unsubstantial good,
Till Earth the frenzy of her sons doth mourn—
Reproach not *Liberty!* The winds long pent,
The volcan's fires repressed, in finding vent,
Sweep on in desolation! So are born
All monstrous crimes of *Tyranny*—rapine, lust,
Murder, convulsion! Them on her alone
Vengeance he heaped! and Earth and Heaven will own
The terrible retribution wise and just!

NEW YORK.

The legislature of New York has adjourned, without conceding any thing to the demands of Virginia. Of these demands, that, for the repeal of the statute of New York, granting the right of trial by jury to persons, claimed as fugitive slaves, was the most offensive. The response of the Empire State to this demand is, *the repeal of her nine months-law*—a law which conferred on the slaveholder the privilege of taking his slaves within her borders and holding them there nine months. The next response will be, the bestowal of the right of suffrage on the colored people of that state.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The decision of our Supreme Court has occasioned no small excitement, which only shows that for 39 years the clause of the Constitution, excluding slavery, has been in part a dead letter. A scurrilous handbill was got out in Covington, and the democratic editors of this place were so forgetful of what is due the state and their own dignity, as to republish it approvingly. It talks about "the total insecurity of our property," announces that, "in vain did our fathers struggle for independence, and security, if our chartered rights are to be frittered away by the quibbles of law"—wants to know whether the "harmony of our union can last much longer" —threatens, "if retribution is inflicted, woe betide the wretches who provoke it."—Alas for Cincinnati! who will come to her help against the great city of Covington? The valorous tone of the foregoing brought to their knees the democratic editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Poor men! they are lately from the interinr of the state, and thought these Kentuckians were in earnest. They, did not know so well how to understand their threats as some of us, who have been living in spite of them some five or six years. Accordingly, they appeal to the well-disposed of our citizens whether they have no "interest to subserve in preserving kindly relations with our immediate neighbors and the people of the whole South?"—Whether "the trade, the traffic, the immense business which give life to this great city, and in which the capital of so many hundreds of people is invested, are nothing?" What a pity these gentlemen were not here in 1836! Just such arguments as these were used then. To preserve "kindly relations with the South," to retain its "trade and traffic," a market house meeting was called, the leading men of the city were appointed its committee, all as preliminaries to the great mob, which stoned our office, threw our press into the river, hunted several of us with blood-hound fury, and did many other mighty deeds. Behold, are they not written in the chronicles of the city? Well, neighbors, what followed? The execrations of the free states, the sneers of the South, a trial before our Courts, damages awarded to us in the round sum of $2000, and the establishment of abolitionism, in the language of Mr. Hammond, as "a domestic institution" in this "great city." For years have we been operating here, and who has talked of the decrease in the trade of our city? Wheeling is stagnant, Louisville is going behind hand, Cincinnati, with a rapidity unequalled, amidst all reverses, has steadily advanced. And it has advanced too, not so much from its trade with the South, as its vast inland and Western trade. Talk to some of our pork merchants and river speculators of your southern trade, and they are ready to curse it. Some of them may trace thereto their ruin. Depend upon it, we shall always have just as much as we want of Southern trade, abolition or no abolition.

But, what a sordid appeal! The constitution of this state utterly excludes slavery. The Supreme Court simply declares the law. And thereupon, good democratic editors, who are forever magnifying personal rights above mere property; the basis of whose party, if it be not hollow in profession, is laid in a regard for personal liberty, join with a few insolent blackguards in another state, (for we cannot believe they are respectable citizens,) in invoking the most grovelling passions of the community—for what? *To brow-beat the Supreme Court, and nullify the Constitution of the State.*—The editors of the Enquirer would do well to retrace their steps in this matter. The industry, ability and tact displayed in their paper, are calculated to produce a favorable impression in the community. Is it not too late in the day, for *servility to the South to enhance this impression?*

NORTH AND SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

Some persons, very intelligent on most topics, are continually misapprehending, when they come in contact with the question of slavery. A brother editor of this city, after the remark, that there "has been a sort of a family quarrel between the North and South among the Atlantic states, as to relative influence," points to the census of 1840, as indicating that there is to be a new division—a division between West and East, instead of North and South. This census, he thinks, tells the friends of the white and the red race, they need no longer contend. The sceptre is departed from them." "The last twenty years," he remarks, "has cast a fearful balance against the South Atlantic States, and except New York, nearly as much against the North."

Unfortunately for the editor's theory, he has forgoten the true cause of the family quarrel between North and South—at least the cause that has been operating for the last twenty years. It is a radical difference in the labor and property of these two sections of the Union, and is to be obviated by no such changes or transfer of power, as he talks of. For along with the transfer, goes this difference, still dividing the North-west from the South-west, so that Mississippi has as little affinity with Ohio, as South Carolina with Massachusetts. Geographical differences could never divide this country, or originate family feuds. It is the curse of slavery which has engendered all our discords. What if the West is destined to enjoy a predominance of political power over the East—it will not affect the friendly relations between Ohio and New York, Illinois and Massachusetts. Western and Eastern free states will always be bound together by identity of character, institutions, and interests. But North and South, North West and South West, never can feel as *one* till slavery be abolished—between slave states and free states there always will be a family quarrel—for slave-labor and free labor are eternal antagonists.

IS IT TRUE?

We copy from one of our exchanges.

"The Cleveland *Advertiser*, of the 27th, gives an account of shocking treatment on the part of a man named Dewall, towards a mulatto boy sent to Oberlin. We celebrated Abolition School in Lorain county. The boy being a little wild, was put under care of Dewall, who was but a few years ago a preacher, and is now an Abolition "perfectionist." For the slight offence of cutting the bark of an appletree with a knife, this man tied up the boy in his barn "and gave him a most cruel whipping with a beech oxgoad, on the bare back, every blow fetching the blood, or raising a welt, nearly as large as one's finger."

If this is the treatment the Abolitionists bestow upon their colored brethren, it is time they quit canting about the cruelty of slaveholders.'

If this is false, as we presume it is, Mr. Burrell should come forth promptly, and say so. We presume it is false, because this Cleveland Advertiser we believe, originated the lying report, (shown to be such subsequently on investigation by a Grand Jury,) that abolitionists broke the jail in Lorain county, in order to deliver certain persons committed as fugitive slaves. It is a pity when a paper loses its character for veracity.

WHEW!

The editor of the Louisville Advertiser recommends non-intercourse with Ohio and New York! Recollect, the Supreme Court of our State has simply re-affirmed the language of our State constitution in regard to slavery, which no man of sense ever imagined, conflicted with the federal constitution—and New York, as a sovereign State, has said, that no person within her jurisdiction shall be deprived of liberty, without a jury-trial, and no citizen from another State shall enjoy privileges denied to her own citizens,—these are their offences, and for these, our subdued neighbor in Kentucky thus wars upon them:—

"The recent aggressions of England are not more insulting, or menacing, than the Ohio decision, and the legislation of New York. The acts of the constituted authorities of those States violate the law and constitution of the nation, and in effect, render "the bond of Union" wholly inoperative. Can the South continue to submit to such outrages and indignities? Will slaveholders continue to slumber whilst the enemy is openly approaching?

While Ohio is robing our citizens and threatening us with servile war, shall we continue to trade with her, to meet our engagements, with her citizens, and treat her as a worthy member of the confederacy, and her negro stealers as fellow citizens?

We hold that both Ohio and New York, if they adhere to the positions assumed by their constituted authorities in relation to slaves, will have thrown themselves out of the Union; and that, in self-defence, the slaveholding States should pass laws in prohibit all intercourse with them; and we maintain that, if the Constitution is not sufficiently strong to protect the rights of slaveholders, it must be too feeble to insure the payment of debts due to citizens of New York or Ohio.

At any rate, the time has arrived when slaveholders should cease to patronize such hordes of negro stealers as are to be found in Cincinnati and some other towns and cities."

That there are men among us, poor enough in spirit, to cower beneath these threats, is a cause of humiliation to one who regards the independence and honor of his State. Look for example at the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"The Editor of the Louisville *Advertiser* closes a forcible article under the head of "Practical Abolition coming home to us," with the following paragraph, which may serve to bring home to us the practical effect of the extraordinary dictum from the Supreme bench, and the enticing away of slaves, in furtherance of the principle inculcated by it. Will not men in business look this matter in the face? Do they not foresee that if unrebuked, it will jeopardize and perhaps forfeit to Cincinnati and the river towns of Ohio, the trade and travel of the entire south?"

Where have these gentlemen been living the last five years? We thought the value of "*southern trade*" was by this time pretty well understood. "*The trade and traffic of the entire South!*" Nonsense! Can the South raise her own pork, her own flour? Where will she get them—from the East? This would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.—Why, she is *compelled* to buy of us. And can she manufacture her own machinery, her own cottons and woollens? She is helpless—she is a mere dependent on the popnlous, and thrifty North. Will she go to John Bull, for her machinery, and cloths? Blessed exchange—when John Bull is bellowing 'thunder-tongued' against slavery. "The trade and travel of the South!" Why she could not live without us—and as for her trade and travel—O, what a grievance, that the Supreme Court did not violate their oaths, and trample under foot the Constitution, lest a few store-keepers might be deprived of the pleasure of dealing with some idle nabob from a sugar plantation, with half a dozen abject slaves at his heels!

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Of 21 committees appointed by the Senate of the United States, the chairmen of eleven are supplied by the slave states. In both houses, the greatest number of important committees are headed by slave-holders. The military departments, as we have often remarked, are chiefly controlled by them. Thus, while a Tennessean stands at the head of the war department, and a North Carolinian is secretary of the navy; in both houses of Congress, the chairmen of the several commitees on naval and military affairs, are slaveholders. The important committee of nine on the currency, in the House, contains but two members from free states. Are these peculiar apportionments accidental? They occur too often to warrant such a supposition. Let it be recollected that the freemen of the free states, are twice as many as those of the slave states. How happens it then, that in the distribution of business in Congress, slaveholders stand so prominent? Because the speakers of both houses have for a long time, been slaveholders. Such is not the case now in the Senate, but then, the chairmen of its committees this season were balloted for, not appointed by the chair.

These are trifles, to be sure, but they point to the Power that rules us.

THE GAG.

But two members from Ohio voted for the gag—Samson Mason, a Whig, and William Medill, a Democrat.

CONGRESS.

This bill to repeal the sub-treasury passed the Senate on the 9th of June, by a vote of, ayes 29, noes 18. On the 9th, the House was occupied by a debate on a motion of Mr. Ingersoll, to reconsider the vote, rescinding the 21st rule.

The following paragraphs have some interest.

"Mr. I. went on to express his astonishment and horror at what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams,) the other day speaking on this subject. He understood that gentleman as saying that, in the event of a servile war breaking out in the South, there would be an end of the Constitution. He would be glad to know whether he (Mr. I.,) had understood him.

"Mr. Adams rose and said: If the gentleman wished him to repeat what he had said, he had no hesitation in saying that he had said no such thing as that in that event there would be an end of the Constitution of the United States. What he had said was, that in the event of a servile war his own opinion would be that if the free portion of the people of this Union were called upon to support the institutions of the South by suppressing the slaves, and a servile war in consequence of it, in that case he would not say that Congress had no right to interfere with the institutions of the South; that the very fact, perhaps, of the free portion of this Union being called to sacrifice their blood and their treasure for the purpose of suppressing war in a case in which a most distinguished Southern man, the author of the Declaration of Independence, had declared that in that event the Almighty had no attribute that sided with the masters—he would say, that if the free portion of this Union were called upon to expend their blood and treasure to support that cause which had the curse and the displeasure of the Almighty upon it, he would say that this same Congress would sanctinn an expenditure of blood and treasure, for that cause itself would come within the constitutional action of Congress, and that there would be no longer any pretension that Congress had not the right to interfere with the institutions of the South, inasmuch as the very fact of the people of a free portion of the Union marching to the support of the masters would be an interference with those institutions; and that in the event of a war, the result of which no man could tell, the treaty-making power would come to be equivalent to universal emancipation. This was what he had then said, and he would add it now, that, in his opinion, if the decision of this House, taken two days ago, should be reversed, and a rule established that the House would receive no petition on this subject, the people of the North would be *ipso facto* absolved from all obligation to obey any call from Congress. If the petitions were refused, then no call could be made upon them, for the people of the North have nothing to do with the South, then they should not be called upon to support the South."

Some of our cotemporaries are regretting that Mr. Adams should have raised this exciting question, just at this time, &c., &c.. Mr. Adams did not raise it. They raised it, who attempted to smuggle the *gag* rule into the House, along with the other rules. If time has been consumed in angry discussion, theirs is the fault. What right had they again to attempt to play the tyrant? A stigma would have fastened on the fair fame of John Quincy Adams, had he suffered such an attempt to go unquestioned. It is more necessary for the honor of our country, that that abominable rule should be repealed, than that the currency be redeemed from disorder. The right of petition is worth more than all the banks in the world. To have permitted the gag to be re-enacted, without protest, would have involved that whole Congress in unspeakable disgrace. To have permitted in silence its re-enactment, would have given it the authority of a precedent. Mr. Adams acted like a statesman, as he is. The conduct of Mr. Slade is a sad departure from correct principle.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Ingersoll's motion to reconsider the vote rescinding the 21st rule, was lost, June 10th, after a considerable debate, by a vote of 118 nays, 110 yeas. Mr. Marlin, of Kentucky, an extract from whose letters in the Frankfort Commonwealth we published some time since, made a demonstration of his devotion to the slave power. In allusion to a remark of Mr. Adams, that the exercise of the right of petition had been kept up in Great Britain, till it resulted in the abolition of the slave-trade, emancipation of the Catholics, &c., he wished to know whether it was intended by the continual exercise of the same right here, to act so upon public sentiment as to effect the abolition of slavery in this country! He supposed Mr. Adams might be acting on the principle, stated in the saying of the celebrated Burke, "Tell a man the same story every day in the year, and you will be his master." Just so—and we intend to keep on telling the people every day, that the Slave Power rules them, and the only way to put it down is to have an anti-slavery party—and the result will be, that Slavery will have to succumb.

The Bill for the repeal of the Sub-treasury has passed the Senate.

Mr. Clay has introdnced a bill making appropriations for a limited time, of the proceeds of the public lands, and for granting lands to certain states.

Mr. Henderson has brought in a bill, for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy; it has been read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The prevailing sentiment seems to be, that it will not be pushed the present session.

A debate has taken place in the Senate, on the correspondence of Mr. Webster with the British minister, in relation to his demand for the release of McLeod.

Mr. Buchanan made a very able speech, it is said, against the ground taken by our Secretary: Mr. Rives replied with great spirit, in his vindication.

AN AGENT FOR THE GERMAN POPULATION.

Every one sees the importance of winning over the German population to the cause of truth and justice. There are thousands of them in Ohio who, if they but knew our principles, would join us without scruple. In this city, the Germans number about ten thousand. Who does not see that with them on our side, we could carry every election in Hamilton county, for Liberty and Justice. We know that there is a pre-disposition in their minds to receive anti-slavery truth, but hitherto we have had no means of access to them.

Now at length an opportunity offers. Mr. Fischer, a German, whom those that attended at Mt. Pleasant, will remember, as one of the most eloquent and energetic speakers in the meeting, and who, in his devotion to abolition, has separated himself from the pro-slavery policy of the democratic party, of which he was a member, has proposed to devote himself to the work of enlightening the German population throughout the State, forming anti-slavery societies among them &c., if the abolitionists will support himself and family. We do not think that there could be a more important anti-slavery mission. Several of our leading friends in Cleveland recommend him for this work.—We who have seen him, deem him admirably qualified. We doubt not, that in two years such intelligence could be diffused through his instrumentality, that the majority of the German voters in the state of Ohio, would range themselves on the side of human rights. Mr. Fischer is a poor man and has a family dependent on him. He and they must live while he labors. We come then to the point,—how shall five or six hundred dollars be raised for this mission?—Who will contribute his mite to the *German anti-slavery* fund? We wait responses.—The subscription is now opened.—Send us your names, and money, or if not money, your pledges, payable within a certain time.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION.

We call attention to the Address of the National Anti-Slavery Convention, published on our first page. It is from the pen of William Goodell, and is replete with just views, forcibly and clearly expressed. So instructive, so logical, so much to the point, do we deem it, that we intend to publish 4,000 copies of it in tract form. It will constitute No. 10 of our series.

Some parts in it we cannot, however, admit as true, without qualification.

1. He attributes the last war with Great Britain, to a sinister purpose nf the Slave Power to cripple the free North, by destroying its commerce. We cannot assent to this. If war be right, at all, that war was demanded by the aggressions of the British. Never did a great nation endure insult and injury so meekly, so patiently, as did this nation. As to the policy of the *embargo*, that is another question. That may have been, and was, very probably, a measure of the Slave Power. The South felt its pride wounded by the conduct of the British government, and was willing to adopt a policy, which, while it in some sort vindicated the national honor, threw the burthen of maintaining it on the commercial North. Its condnct in this act appears to us purely selfish. But, when *war* was declared, we do not believe the object was to injure any portion of the country. We have carefully examined whatever documents on the subject have been within our reach, and looked through the American state papers, so far as they relate to the event, its causes, connections, and consequences, and see not a shadow of proof that this measure was dictated by the Slave Power. We believe, that, whether wisely or not, the administration acted from a regard to the vital interests of the whole country.

As to the embargo, it was, in our estimation, an unwise measure, and bore very unequally on the country. It subjected a small portion of the republic to all the evils of war, for the sake of the protection of the rest, which remained comparitively unburthened. If war be ever right, it ought to have been declared long before the period of the embargo, and then, the South as well as the North would have been compelled to bear its proportion of the general burthen.

The embargo we repeat, was, most probably, the work of the Slave Power, gratifying its pride at the least possible expense to itself; but the war movement was the movement of the country, carried in opposition to commercial selfishness and cupidity.

2. Mr. Goodell ranks Henry Clay with those Southern statesmen, who believing free labor and slave labor perpetual antagonists, have chosen rather that the free laboring classes should be slaves, than that the slaves should be free. If this be so, we have hitherto been ignorant of it. If it be so, the proof ought to be forthcoming. We regard Henry Clay as servile to the Slave Power, a bold calumniator of Abolitionists, recreant to his early vows on the altar of liberty, but we are unwilling to do him or any of our opponents, injustice. This classification by our friend Goodell, we must therefore deem unjust, till the proof of its correctness be furnished.

3. The reasoning of the address concerning the nomination of local candidates is very ingenious, sometimes cogent. So far as it regards the nomination of officers, who in their official capacity, can have any thing to do with slavery, we entirely concur with him. Constables, justices of the peace, mayors, marshalls, assemblymen, governors, &c., are called upon so often to act on questions involving human liberty, that Abolitionists ought to see to it, that they be downright anti-slavery men. But, as to road-overseers, tax-collectors, assessors, &c., he must be a stronger partizan than we are, who gives himself much trouble about them. However, we need not be anxious to begin with so complete a party-organization. The details will be filled up fast enough, when an Anti-slavery party shall exists in this country, as the whig or democratic party now does, we shall have good party tickets all the way down. So we do not see much use in arguing the question of policy.

We do not recollect now, whether there are other points in the address from which we dissent, (for we have it not before us,) but let us say of it as a whole, that it shows a mind familiar with the history of this country, broad in its views of national policy, and sound in its judgment of the true objects of human government, and the means by which these objects are to be attained.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

So we style the nomination for Presidency & Vice Presidency, lately made by the National Anti-slavery convention;—because, while abolitionists hold the essential principles of Democracy, they have declared *independence* of the Slave Power, which has so long controlled both democratic and anti-democratic parties at the North.

We like this early movement of our friends, for this among other reasons—it will *accustom the public mind to the idea of electing officers on anti-slavery principles*. So far had we departed from the principles of our forefathers, that it was really *shocking* to most of us, to talk of carrying these principles to the polls. It seemed unnatural; there was something apparently *outre* in the very idea. The only way to cure the public mind of this prejudice, is to make it familiar with that which at first startled it. The man who has worn a bell-crown for years, laughs at the steeple-hat, when it first comes into fashion, but before the season is over, he finds himself wearing steeples with the multitude. *Use* has reconciled him to that which seemed without grace. This is a homely illustration of the graver phases of the mind. The novelty of anti-slavery nominations prevented people from seeing their reasonableness; but get them *used* to the idea, and half the work of their conversion is effected.

We like this early movement again, because it is the best way to introduce the question of slavery into the political world, as a definite political question, of immense magnitude. By constantly urging the nomination, and giving it prominence, we shall secure the acquiescence of the public in the claims of this question, as a legitimate one for the consideration of the people. Now trace the consequences:—the bank question will be settled, and must be settled, within two years at most.—The tariff is the only other subject now agitated, in the political world, which can then occupy the public mind. But, should the anti-corn-law movement in Great Britain succeed, as it will most probably within two or three years, the tariff question in this country will be stripped in a great measure of its importance.—What then would remain to keep up the present organization of parties? On what questions, could demagogues divide the people?—None—there would be no question before the public of any importance, but this great question of free and slave labor, which for two or three years we had been gradually, through our nominations and otherwise, preparing the people to recognize as a legitimate subject of discussion and action. Does not every one see the advantage of the position we should at once occupy? We should indeed be the first party, both in order of time, and importance, in the country.

Let conventions be called every where to discuss as well the political, as moral bearings of the great que stion of slavery.

FANCIFUL.

We have often noticed the tendency of colonizationists to trace fanciful resemblances. The following in relation to the Africans of the Amistad, we find in the last African Repository.

"We cannot read the plain statements inserted above, without following out the connexion of the past and present, with all their peculiar associations, to these Africans. They ask for their homes, their birth-place, the land of their fathers. They have been thrown, unprotected heathens, upon our shores by Providence. Does it not seem to present an apt and imperative inducement to us to improve the opportunity of doing good to a less favored people and country, by instructing them, as far as possible, in our arts, our laws, and Religion, and sending them back to diffuse among their own race and color the advantages which their example and precepts may afford to Africa?

Our friend has overlooked, just one difference between the two cases, which makes all the difference in the world. These uneducated heathen are *Africans;* the slaves to whom he doubtless alludes, are Americans. To the latter, Africa is as foreign, as America is to the former. It is just as reasonable to talk of Africa, being the home of the American slaves, as of England, Germany or France, being the home of American freemen. These slaves are genuine Americans—our countrymen—born on the soil, on which we were born, of mothers who breathed the same air which our mothers breathed. They no more belong to Africa, than we whose ancestry were Welch or Dutch, belong to Wales or Holland. Shrink from it as we may, we but lie when we say these slaves are not our countrymen—they *are* our countrymen, our brethren in chains.

CORN LAWS.

By the Great Western, intelligence is brought of the defeat of the British Ministry on the Corn-Law question; but, they have not resigned. The question will now be finally brought before the people. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle says—

"Great Britain seems to be convulsed with the throes of the approaching political contest. Although signally defeated on the general successive votes in the House of Commons, the White Ministry have been prevented from resigning, partly by inclination and partly by the Queen's request. Anticipating renewed defeat in a division on the proposed reform in the Corn Laws, they proposed a brief adjournment; but they were met by notice from Sir Robert Peel, that he should immediately introduce a resolution declaring that *the present Ministry do not possess the confidence of Parliament sufficient for the purposes of Government.* The debate on this was to occur on the day that the Great Western sailed; and the excitement in advance was most intense, and fast becoming universal."

NOTICE.

A resolution was passed by the Anti-slavery Convention lately convened at Wilmington, in Clinton county, recommending a meeting of our anti-slavery friends to be held at Leshanon, in Warren county, on the last Friday of the present month, in honor of those citizens who were suffering in pursuance of the unconstitutional and illegal judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county, in the case of slaves brought into this State by one Raines, and held to labor or service, which judgment commences in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the reversal of that judgment. Having a strong desire to be present at that meeting, and when at Mount Pleasant believing that I should be under the necessity of visiting the State of Illinois immediately on my return, I requested Dr. Brooke to prolong the meeting for one week.—I now find that I shall not visit Illinois as expected. I therefore give this public notice hoping the meeting will take place at the time agreed on, at Wilmington, (the last Friday in this month,) and I will attend if health permit.

THOMAS MORRIS

Cincinnati, June 6th, 1841.

NOTICE—MILK—MILK.

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. Merrell,
N. H. Merrell.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention held on WEDNESDAY, 23d of June, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at Piercal Town near the S. E. corner of Logan county O., the abolition voters resident in said county, and those of Union and Champaign, who are for forming a *"liberty ticket"* for this senatorial district. Logan also proposes to Union, that at the same time and place they in unison select a candidate for the lower house. Let the Jubilee Thumper be there with a sound creed in favor of slave, and let all those who are for *"showing their faith by their works"* come. The place of meeting is pleasant and peaceful.

The Practical Farmer.

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, having entered into the business under their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner s work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Woodson & Tinsley.

Wiley Reynolds, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12 and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wiley Reynolds.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

June 16, 1841.

Flour,	$3 62
Wheat,	65 70
Corn,	20 25
Oats,	20.

WHOLESALE PRICES.			WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Ashes—			Molasses—		
Pearl, lb.		6	N. O., gall.	28 30	
Pot, "	5		Sugar-house,	35	40
Almonds, s. s.	15	18	Mustard, lb.	37½	
Alum, lb.	6	8	Nails, cut, 3d, 8		
Beeswax, lb.	25		4d,	7½	
Beans, bush.	62		6d,	6½	
Brimstone, r. lb.	6	8	8d,	6½	
Crackers, "	5	6	10 and 20d,	5½	
Candles—			Oil—		
Mold, lb	9½	10	Olive, bask.	5 50	6 00
Dipt, "		9	Linseed "		80
Sperm "	47	50	Sum. " "	1 42	1
Coffee—			Linseed "		90
Rio, lb.	12	13	Tan..br.bl	2 00	2 80
Havanna, "	12½		White, "	1 00	1 70
Java, "	17		Paper—		
Coal, bush.	14	15	Wrap'ng, r.	1 25	2 00
Cassia, lb.	37		No 1, cap, "	3 25	3 50
Chocolate, "	13	15	No. 2, "	2 75	3 00
Cheese, "	6½	7	Pepper, lb.	12½	12
Clovers, 3 50	4 00	plenty	Pimento, "	10	11
Cloves, lb.	37½		Provisions—		
Cordage—			Bacon,	4½	5
Tarred, lb.	10	12½	B. hams,	6½	7½
Manilla, "	16	20	Sides,	5	5½
Copperas, "	3	4	Shoulders,	3½	3¾
Cotton, c. 3	3		Lard,	7 dull	
Sugar ket. "	3 00		Butter, plenty,	6	10
Corks, vel., gr,	50	60	Pork—		
Camphor, lb.	150	162	Mess, bl.	10 00	10 50
Cinnamon, "	25	31½	Prime, "	11 50	& 12 00
Feathers,	33	a 37	Prime, "	8	8 50
Fish—			Rump, a Chime lb,	7 50	8 50
Herring, box.	75	1 00	Rosin, Tenn.bl.	$3 75	4 50
Mac., l.bl.	none		Raisins, m. r. p	$2	25
No. 2, "	18	50	Rice, lbs. keg		6
No. 3, "	4	a 6	Sugar—		
Salmon, 40 lb. bbl	50	00	N. Orleans, lb.	7 c.	
Cod, lb.	6½		" 7½ lbs		
Figs, "	12½		Loaf,	14	to 17
Filberts, lb.	10		Lump,	13	a 15
Glass, box—			White Havs,	12	12½
8 by 10	3 50	3 75	Pulverz, "	none	
10 " 12	4 50	4 75	Segars—		
Ginger, race, lb	12½		Common th.	1 25	1 50
ground, "	12½		Melee, "	20	25
Guan, "	16	20	Spanish, "	40	20 00
Gunpowder—			Saleratus, " cask 6½		keg 6
Wade's, kg.	5 50	6 50	Salt—		
Dupont, "	7 00	7 25	Zanesville, bu.	30	
Grain—			Kanawha, "	30	33
Wheat, bush.	62	75	T. Island, "	40	
Corn, "	20		S. Petre, cr., lb.	9	10
Oats, "	20		Shot, bag,	1 75	2 00
Hops, cast., lb.		43	Soap, No. 5½, lb.	6	6
Hay, ton,	6	7	No. 3, "	5	5 1-2
Hemp, cwt.,	5 50	6 00	Turpentine, gal.	75	100
Indigo—			Tallow, lb.	7	7½
Carraccas,	1	1 75	Teas—		
Manilla, "	1 50	1 62	Imperial, lb.	90	85
Iron, bar, "	4½	5	Gunp'wder, "	90	85
Hoop, "	6	8½	Y. Hyson, "	75	80
Lead, pig, "	4½		Souchong, "	62	70
Bar, "	5½		Tin p-d Xp,	12 50	
White dry "	10	12½	block, lb.		
In oil, keg,	2 37	2 75	Tobacco—		
Red, lb.	12½	15	Va Car., lb.	2	5 45
Logwood, lb.	4½	5	" 12 Lump,	15	20
Cut, lb.	3½	5	Ky-No.1 Stw.	8½	9
Madder, "	18	19	" No. 2,	7½	
Nutmegs	1 62	1 75	Vinegar, gal	12	

POETRY.

From the Abolitionist.

The Summons.

Let our forces be gathered out; and let the little Spartan band, firm and undaunted, go up to the battle with the Persian host at the Thermopylæ of Freedom, the ballot box!

MOSES A. CARTLAND.

Angel of liberty!
Guardian of right!
Spread not thy pinions yet!
Take not thy flight!

We faint on our way,
As if toiling in vain:
Let thy sentinel eye
Be above us again.

Come where, all mournfully
Watching thy flight,
The true sons of liberty
Guard her lone height.

Our altar fires burn,
But in dimness and doubt;
The foe watching round
For the flame to go out.

Come with thy eagle glance,
Searching our land,
Come with thy balance
Of truth in thy hand.

Come to the north-land,
By mountain and sea,
Still lovingly loyal,
Are brave hearts and free.

Angel of liberty!
Worshippers still,
Wait beside thy wan beacons,
On mountain and hill.

Hark! the marshalling murmur,
The faithful and brave,
Come again like true Christians,
Go work for the slave.

Republican sovereigns!
Who questions their right,
Let him learn, at the ballot,
Of *citizen might*.

To the liberty banner,
Ho! lovers of right!—
Ohio hath reared it,
With slavery in sight.

That free flag streams over
The Vermonter's brave,
'Tis the questionless power
Of the free for the slave.

From her hill homes New Hampshire
Her standard hath flung,
Her people shall speak
At the polls for the dumb.

Died Warren and Otis
Believing a dream!
If not—let the "free flag"
From Faneuil-Hall stream.

Sons of New England!
Remember your trust.
Be brethren, and bury
Old feuds in the dust.

Ho! the scattered return
From their halting flight;—
Angel of liberty!
Gird them with might.

Amesbury, Mass.

The Spirit Sleepeth not.

BY MM. B. BULLION.

When the gentle hand of Slumber
Presses on my weary eyes,
And the forms that none can number
In their thronging beauty rise—
Phantoms of imagination,
With a mystic glory fraught,
Tell me by their fascination
That the spirit sleepeth not!

When the sire of evening wins us
To go forth and view the skies,
And I feel my soul within me
Struggling, as it faint would rise
From the gloomy paths of men,
To enjoy its blessed lot,
Something whispers to me then
That the spirit sleepeth not!

When I gaze upon the ocean,
With its ever-heaving tide,
In its spirit-soothing motion,
Or its desolating pride—
Changing still, it ever hath
Voices for the inward thought,
Telling in its love and wrath,
That the spirit sleepeth not!

When I bend in adoration
Low before the throne of God,
Pouring forth my supplication,
Spreading all my wants abroad,
Voices from the world above,
While the earth is all forgot,
Tell me with their tones of love,
That the spirit sleepeth not!

From the mountains and the valleys,
From the leaves by zephyrs stirred,
From the wind that gently dallies
With the ocean's mane,' is heard
Whispers as of thousand spirits,
Telling, as on air they rise,'
That the soul which man inherits
Never slumbers, never dies!

From the Abolitionist.

Hymn.

AIR—"From Greenland's icy mountains."

Our countrymen are dying
Beneath their cankering chains,
Full many a heart is sighing,
Where nought but slavery reigns.
No noise of joy and gladness,
No voice with freedom's lay,
Falls on them in their sadness
To wipe those tears away.

Where proud Potomac dashes,
Along its northern strand,
Where Rappahannock lashes
Virginia's sparkling sand;
Where Eutaw, famed in story,
Flows swift to Santee's stream,
There, there, in grief, and gory
The pinioned slave is seen!

And shall New England's daughters,
Descendants of the free,
Beside whose far-famed waters
Is heard sweet minstrelsy,
Shall they when hearts are breaking,
And woman weeps in woe,
Shall they all listless waiting,
No hearts of pity show?
No let the shouts for freedom
Ring out a certain peal,
Let sire and youthful maiden,
All who have hearts to feel,
Awake! and with the blessing
Of him who came to save,
A holy, peaceful triumph,
Shall greet the kneeling slave!

Boston, May 1840.

Agricultural.

From the Yankee Farmer.

Stir the Earth often.

It is necessary to stir the earth often among vegetables, not only for the purpose of keeping down the weeds, but for the purpose of keeping it loose for the passage of the roots, for the admission of the air and water, and to form a finely pulverized soil on top for a protection against drought. When the earth is hard, the water in time of rain will run off from some places, where a mellow soil on top would readily imbibe it.

In some cases we have observed that after a powerful rain, where the ground was hard, it was not wet down half an inch, while it was thoroughly wet where the surface was loose and fine. In dry weather the advantages of frequently stirring the soil are equally great: it prevents in a measure the evaporation of the moisture, as lose earth will not conduct off the moisture, so readily as close earth.

We are aware that some persons will say—it is a poor rule that will not work both ways," and if loose earth readily absorbs rain, it will allow the escape of moisture, but this is not the case as experiments plainly prove; and we must be governed by facts that are well established, though there may be a seeming inconsistency from our not understanding the operations of nature.

Water falls down by its own weight and will readily sink into the loose earth, running down between the particles; but if the ground be close, and hard, and very dry, it will run off, barely wetting the surface. The dryness, which at first view would lead one to suppose that it would at once imbibe the water, serves only to repel it. This peculiar property of very dry substances is shown by throwing water on a floor where there is much dry dust. It will remain in large drops, and be blown about over the floor, as the dry dust repels the drops and prevents their spreading.

The evaporating of moisture from the ground, is by a different process in nature, from that of gravitation by which the water falls or tends downwards; in evaporation it is drawn up and passes through some medium, first through the top of the earth and then through the air. Fine particles of earth are a poor medium for conducting off the moisture under the surface, while it readily passes off through a close hard body of earth. This fact will appear evident to any one, who, in a dry time, examines the state of the soil as to the moisture, below the fine, loose earth that is often stirred, and the hard earth in the path or place beside it, and has long remained unmoved.

Many experiments have been made by hoeing frequently in a very dry time, part of a piece of land on which corn or vegetables were growing, and leaving a part; it has been found that the crops suffered much less from drought where the earth was often stirred.

Writers on the advantage of frequent hoeing, attribute its valuable effect, in this respect, to the dews penetrating more rapidly the fine earth, and passing to the roots of plants, this explanation is erroneous, for a heavy dew will penetrate the fine earth but little—it will lay mostly on the top, and soon evaporates when the sun shines upon it.

In this country the dews are too light to penetrate to the roots of the plants, as they do not go so deep. The great object is to retain the moisture in the earth, and prepare the surface to receive and convey the rains directly downward, even when they come suddenly in plentiful showers; and this is done most effactually by stirring the earth frequently and finely.

Some farmers hoe the corn only twice, excepting they cut up the weeds after the haying season is over, to prevent their producing seed. Others use a light horse-harrow, and stir the earth frequently, thinking there is a great advantage in this method that will repay the expense, which is but trifling, where the ground is light and free from obstructions.

Success in Farming.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H, who commenced in the world as a day laborer, and who, notwithstanding he had several times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars! We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet.

"This man when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size as near as possible, three of the fields were sown with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which he had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are as soon after the harvest as possible prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer is also sown with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn every eight years. Such field in the mean time has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four horse loads per acre. His crop is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all of which grain at the present low prices would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices, to double that amount, and his farm withal very highly improved."

Proper Time for Cutting Bushes.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER: When I first settled in Yates county, I bought a farm which was much neglected, and the bushes and briers were grown up round those fields which had been cleared, almost to the tops of the fences. I took a strong scythe and cut them as close as I could to the ground, about the second quarter of the moon in June, when the leaves were nearly the full size, and the sap flowed most freely of any time in the year; and they seemed to bleed to death; that is they slop flows from the root and dies. Not one in fifty ever sprouted again. The experience of twenty-five years has, in all cases, proved successful; also in cutting all underbrush and saplings of almost any size. Not one in ten ever sprouted. I have practised it on oak land and on lowlands and almost all kinds of timber. I have often ploughed out the stumps with a single team, where it had not been cut over four to six years, that were a foot through; and from my experience, I would pay treble wages at that time of the year, if I wanted to clear land, rather than have them cut at any other time in the year for nothing. But do not cut any timber which you want to preserve, without you split or take the bark off, for it will soon decay and rot and be full of worms. I often ploughed out the stumps with a single team, where it had not been cut over four to six years, that were a foot through; and from my experience, I would pay treble wages at that time of the year, if I wanted to clear land, rather than have them cut at any other time in the year for nothing. But do not cut any timber which you want to preserve, without you split or take the bark off, for it will soon decay and rot and be full of worms. I will state an well known fact if you want timber to last, it should be cut after the leaves begin to fall, say in October or November. I think it will last, in the ground or out, nearly twice as long as it will if cut at any other time of the year. Try it and see for yourselves.

ABEL PECK.

Benton, Yates co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1841.

[*Alb. Cultivator.*

Renovation of the Peach Tree.—A gentleman residing in Cambridge, informs us that the last summer heard that charcoal placed around the roots of the diseased peach trees, was serviceable. He immediately removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, supplied its place with charcoal, and was surprised at its sudden renovation, the subsequent rapidity of its growth and the tenacity with which the fruit held on to the branches; and the unusual richness of its flavour, when matured.

[*N. E. Farmer*

MANGOL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.—Many of our farmers in the past season made experiments in raising beets for their stock, and also so far as we have heard, speak of good success; but Mr. Benjamin Litten is the only individual who has furnished the facts of his adventure. From two and a half acres he took 1200 bushels of fine roots—this is near 500 bushels to the acre, and estimating that three bushels of beets be worth only one of corn, the crop would be worth one hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. But to feed beets to milk cows with meal or bran, and hay, we believe from our experience that two bushels of beets are worth as much as one of corn. Cattle will not do well on corn or beets alone, or any thing else except rich grass; but beets particularly require to be cooked, and a little salt and meal put with them, and dry food, such as hay and fodder, fed at the same time, will be found to be very profitable. Those who desire large quantities of rich milk in the winter, should be sure to raise beets, turnips and all roots that can be profitably produced in the country.

Cultivator.

The Portland Advertiser states that the contract made by the Railroad Company from Portland to Portsmouth excludes the use of foreign laborers, not only by the laborers, but also by the contractors.

The following incident may afford a timely rebuke to those ladies who think themselves degraded by dirty work, and those young ladies who affect to be in horrors if their manmas set them about it. Here they will see that even General Washington was not too proud to work hard when it was necessary.—

Messenger.

The Corporal.

During the American revolution, it is said an officer, not habituated in his military costume, was passing by where a small company of soldiers were at work, making some repairs on a small redoubt. The commander of the little squad was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to the timber which they were endeavoring to raise up to the top of the works. The timber went up hard, and on this account the voice of the little great man was oftener heard in his regular vociferations of "Heave away! There she goes! Heave ho!"

The officer before spoken of, stopped his horse when he arrived at the place, and seeing the timber sometimes scarcely move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter, appearing to be somewhat astonished, turning to the officer with all the pomp of an emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal!"

"You are not, though, are you?" said the officer, "I was not aware of that." And taking off his hat and bowing, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal."

Upon this he dismounted his elegant steed, flung the bridle over a post, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops upon his forehead.

When the timber was elevated to its proper station, turning to the man clothed in brief authority, "Mr. Corporal Commander," said he, "when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send to your Commander-in-Chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunder-struck! It was Washington.

Influence of Certain Occupations in Causing the Disease.

Some researches have been made by M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf in relation to the influence of certain occupations in causing pulmonary consumption. His attention was directed to the subject, from witnessing the number of deaths from that disease, in the commune of Meuse, where the business of manufacturing gun flints was extensively carried on. By examining the registers, he came to the conclusion that human life has been shortened five years in the commune, which he attributes to the inhalation of the particles which escape from the gun-flints, in the process of giving to them their proper form, causing a very great number of those employed in the manufacture, to be effected with disease of the lungs. He was led to extend his investigations to the individuals of other occupations, who are exposed to a similar cause of disease. He procured a list of persons admitted for pulmonary complaints into three of the principal hospitals of Paris, during a period of five years, from 1821 to 1826. Among mechanics who, like bakers, coal-men, cotton-spinners, etc., breathe an atmosphere loaded with a fine g ble dust, he found the average amount of consumption was a little more than twenty individuals in the thousand.—The mortality, from consumption, was the least among cotton-spinners and carders, being about eighteen to the thousand, and the greatest being among coal-men, about forty-one to the thousand. Among those who breathe an atmosphere charged with mineral dust, such as stone-cutters, etc., the average number of deaths from diseases of the lungs, was nearly thirty persons in a thousand. Among laborers engaged in hewing stone, the mortality from this cause, is least, being eighteen in a thousand, while it is the greatest among plasterers, exceeding thirty in a thousand. Among those who breathe an atmosphere loaded with fine particles of animal matter, such as wool and hair-carders, brush-makers, feather-men, etc., the average number of deaths, from diseases of the lungs, was 5.44 per cent, or upwards of fifty-four persons in a thousand. The smallest mortality, from these complaints, was among the carders; the greatest among those who work in feathers. The general conclusion of Mr. Benoiston is, that among persons whose occupations oblige them to breathe an atmosphere charged with dust, 24 persons of every thousand of such individuals received into the hospitals, will be found to be laboring under consumption.

Importance of Ventilated Apartments.

A man consumes or spoils more than one gallon of air in a minute; consequently, all closely confined places must be very unwholesome.—Candles and lamps before dim in public assemblies, and this is an indication of the impurity of the air. The perspiration from animal bodies is exceedingly injurious in a confined space.—"Three thousand human beings," observes Dr. Arbuthnot, "living within the space of an acre of ground, would make an atmosphere of their own steam about 71 feet high, which, if not carried away by winds, would become pestiferous in a moment." Dressed food, both animal and vegetable, pollutes the atmosphere; consequently a room is very insalubrious immediately after it has been used for the purpose of dining. Dr. Priestley, on one occasion, corked up a bottle of air of this kind, and found that it was deprived of a considerable portion of oxygen. Every room ought to be completely purified, by the opening of the door and windows, at least once in the day. A close bed-room is also extremely unwholesome; neither ought the bed to be surrounded with curtains; many persons have a habit of sleeping with the curtains drawn entirely round the bed—no practice can be more injurious. The fire-place should never be stopped up by chimney-boards; but in damp and very cold weather, a fire is essential to health, care being taken that the room is not overheated. Many dangerous colds are caught by those whose lungs are delicate, by changing the atmosphere of a warm and dry sitting-room, for that of a damp and cold chamber. Such transitions are injurious even to the robust, and often fatal to the weak and delicate.

The Pillage of Canton.

The troops were then landed; the British flag hoisted; and a more complete pillage could not be conceived than then took place. Every house was indiscriminately broken open; every drawer and box ransacked; the streets strewed with fragments of furniture, pictures, chairs, tables, grain of all sorts, etc., and the whole set off by the dead or living bodies of the inhabitants, who had been unable to leave their city, from the wounds received from our worthless guns.—Some were lying with one leg shot off, others with two; some with awful wounds from thirty-two pound shot passing through their bodies; and others with legs from which the bones had been partly shot out by grape and canister. For two days, the bodies were allowed to lie exposed to sight, where they fell; their swelling and the accumulation of flies, at last rendered them disgusting; and they were buried on the spot. The plunder was carried to an extreme; that is to say, did not cease till there was nothing left to take, and the plunderers will, no doubt, be able on our return to Calcutta, to place at their friends' disposal, for the ornamenting of their houses, trophies, gained not from Chinese soldiers, or from a field of battle, but from the harmless and peaceable inhabitants and tradesmen of a city doomed to destruction by our men-of-war, who, a few days previous, issued a very strict order to all the transports to use forbearance with all the natives in our dealings with them, as we did not war with the people, but required reparation at the hands of the Chinese government.—*India Gazette.*

AN INTERESTING FACT.—The following interesting fact has been communicated to us as an illustration of the beneficial effects produced in the community by the late vigorous temperance movements in this city.

A few days since, Mr. —— came to the Total Abstinence Head Quarters, No. 1, Marlborough Chapel, in a state of great agitation. He said that he had come to join the society, and throw himself on its protection—that for a few days past, he had been in such intoxicated—had lately been in the House of Correction for being drunk—and that a warrant was then out for his arrest. He signed the pledge, and two members of the society, strangers to him—men who, but a short time since, were wedded to the cup, and had both committed crimes under the influence of drink for which they had been disgracefully punished—took the unfortunate man by the hand, tendered their assistance, and accompanied him to the police court, where they represented the case to Justices Simmons and Merrill, who were upon the bench.

The justices listened to the statements with attention and kindness. They spoke in the most approving and feeling terms of the exertions of the society, and put the prisoner under bonds for thirty days by way of trial, with the understanding that if he remained sober on right until that time, he should then be released from his obligations. The man rejoiced, returned home to an affectionate and almost heart-broken family, consisting of a wife and six children, and is now steadily at work for their support, receiving two dollars a day. How much better is this result than to have sent him to the House of Correction for six months, at the expense of the county, his family left destitute and thrown upon the charities of an unfeeling world.

If you would reclaim the drunkard and make him a useful member of society, you must treat him with kindness—teach him to feel that he is a man—that he has a place in society—that he is not an outcast—and nineteen times out of twenty, he will be won over, and bound to the cause of virtue.—Bolts and bars will do nothing, while kindness and good feeling will do every thing.

Bost. Mer. Jour.

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL, MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 9, Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the object of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have always before determined to exhibit one but experienced workmen—and use good timber in their manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens and strangers to call and purchase articles in their line of business, to call and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.

Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs. Mitchell & Moore exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furniture, viz. a work-stand, table, and a bird's-eye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

JOHN P. FOOTE, Pres't

L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS BLACKWELL, *Principal.*

The course of study comprises Reading, Writing, Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botony, Composition, the French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Institution will secure to its pupils a sound education in the several departments of English study, and in the valuable art of acquiring it every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient medicine are unrivelled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by brandy, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alterative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, and when they operate they cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and plea-ant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and will benefit the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their use, for by removing they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heartburn all bilious complaints fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and relieve the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints in which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

Of Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENGES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.—The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting causes. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful effects from those who have been saved from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption, for which many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

Jamestown, No. 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by two celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastwood has used them in his family, as has also several members of his church and he says no cough medicine ever was half so efficatious.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual.—He has always been able in cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days.

We need Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use.

Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven,
James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st.
Rev. J. N. Moffat,
Benjamin Crowell, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Crowell, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Denton, and the many thousands who have been cured by them.

Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D.

No. 106 Nassau st. New York.

Just received by W. H. Harrison, & Co., Druggists corner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and by most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

☞Price only 25 cents per box.☜

WORM LOZENGES

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressing annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and prepared from the most delicate children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, or allergy, then pain off by fright and screaming in the headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. John Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practice.

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sharman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and never knew them to fail.

Hon. B. B. Brandsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and wonderful virtues.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley ... they have saved the life of one of his children. He had used a long time in a decline and was attended by the most physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well—an astonishing evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. Beardsley's family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D.

106 Nassau st. New York.

A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincinnati.

☞Price only 25 cts per box.☜

PETER'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient medicine are unrivelled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by brandy, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

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Of Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico and West Indies.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and carriage house, also a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's house, a never failing stock and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fow-ably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and apple orchard containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, with a excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carriage and cider houses,—also wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of fortune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is new and in fine order. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with apple, peach and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and healthy.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 15 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame barn, carriage house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and evenly of first bottom and upland. It is considered one of the best farms in the country.

A farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good brewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of timber on it, of first upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half timber, with 100 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pastuage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tract without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter, *postage paid.*

Cash notes can not be received. I do per cent. interest upon Mortgage of other personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent. at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is received by the English bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

☞The experience of *nine years* in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, *Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.*